

The Sun.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1892.

Subscription by Mail—Postpaid.
 DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00
 DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year, \$3.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00
 WEEKLY, Per Year, \$3.00
 Single Copies, 10 Cents
 Foreign Postage Extra
 THE SUN, New York City.

A Diplomatic Cul de Sac.

We wonder who is the responsible author, so far as this Government is concerned, of the proposed treaty of arbitration for the settlement of the Behring Sea dispute. Whoever the author may be, he has committed a colossal blunder; and the ratification of the treaty in its present form would commit this country to the blunder and to its inevitable consequences.

Nothing in the future is more certain than that every one of the five points submitted to arbitration by the terms of the treaty would be decided against us. The first four points concern the claim to exclusive jurisdiction over an area of open sea considerably larger than the Mediterranean Sea, a claim monstrous according to all accepted ideas of international law. Does anybody in his senses suppose for an instant that arbitrators named by France, Italy, and Sweden will hold that Behring Sea is a closed sea subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States? The fifth point is in regard to our property rights in the seals themselves and our right to claim the animals wherever in the water they may be found. Does any sane person suppose for an instant that an international tribunal will decide for our convenience that the Alaska fur seals are not *ferre natura*? And yet unless one or the other of these improbable, nay, impossible decisions is rendered, the whole negotiation, the treaty, and the arbitration will count for nothing toward the main object in view, namely, the protection of the seals.

While the management of the correspondence with Great Britain was still in the hands of Mr. BLAINE, that astute statesman shaped the course of the treaty as far away from the British as possible, the channel into which it subsequently settled. We wonder who took up the pen which the Secretary of State was unfortunately compelled to lay down.

The Payment of Members in the House of Commons.

Few things more annoying could have happened to the Tory party than the resolution moved in the House of Commons on Friday by a representative of labor, that hereafter members should be paid £365 annually, or about five dollars a day for every day in the year. It was a blow to have the real attitude of the Conservatives toward British workmen exposed on the morrow of the County Council election in the metropolis and on the eve of a general election. Still the test could not be avoided, and as all the Tories present voted against the resolution, it was beaten by 237 to 162. The Gladstonians, headed by Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN, who advocated the proposal, did not fail to record themselves as standing on the side of labor.

Considered merely as a stroke of political tactics, this forcing of the Tories to show their hands to workmen is the worst blow dealt the SALISBURY Government during the present session of Parliament. It was unpleasant enough to be constrained the other day to reject the Eight Hour bill in the face of the strenuous demand put forth by the last Trades Union Congress. Even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN did not see his way clear to cooperate with the Tories against that measure. But the truth is that neither the trade unions, nor British workmen in general, agricultural or urban, expect to obtain any substantive legislation of great importance to the masses, so long as the House of Commons is composed of members who receive no salary, and who have to take on their own shoulders the heavy costs of Parliamentary elections. In such a body workmen cannot, from the nature of things, be fairly represented. They regard, therefore, the payment of members and the transfer of election expenses either to the constituencies or to the imperial exchequer, as the indispensable means to the accomplishment of all their ends. In the absence of such regulations the Reform acts of 1832, 1868, and 1885 must prove to a large extent abortive. For those statutes have simply made the masses electors; they are still, through lack of money, practically ineligible to Parliament. All they have is the poor privilege of choosing between two candidates, each of whom is a member of the so-called upper classes, and neither of whom really represents the toiling millions.

The whole structure of electoral reform, laboriously formed during the last sixty years, is like a house without a roof on it, so long as a workman can neither bear the cost of election to Parliament, nor support himself after he takes his seat.

That without a fundamental change in these respects they will continue to be cheated of their birthright, is now perfectly clear to British workmen, and has constituted one of the chief topics of discussion at late Trade Congresses. So widespread and violent has become the agitation on the subject that the great political parties were compelled to define their position with reference to the question at their conventions during the last year. At Newcastle the Liberals pledged themselves to vote for the payment of members at the first opportunity, and in case a measure to that effect could not be carried through the present House of Commons, they promised to provide the funds needed for the return of distinctive labor candidates at the coming general election. At Birmingham, where the Conservatives are the best to view with the Liberal propaganda, they also declared a willingness to bestow a moderate stipend on members of Parliament, and owned it to be unreasonable, since legislation is the business of the State, that most of the cost of choosing legislators should fall upon individuals. The only difference between the professions made by the Gladstonians at Newcastle and the Conservatives at Birmingham is, as the test vote showed on Friday, that the former were sincere while the latter were delusive. The difference will not be lost sight of by the workmen to whom was due the overwhelming victory of the Progressives over the Moderates in the London County Council election. They have been demanding that half of the fifty odd members allotted to the metropolis shall be taken from the ranks of labor; but they now know that if the Tories can prevent it, no workman will ever sit in Parliament.

The train of working significance of this question of paying members is but imperfectly recognized on this side of the Atlantic. Americans do not understand why events have not already justified the prediction uttered by Lord SHAKESPEARE that

by the Reform act of 1868 England had made the workingman her master. Why, it is asked, since the masses of Englishmen have for some time possessed the ballot, have they not swept away the whole preposterous structure of monarchical pretension and aristocratic fraud? The answer is that the ballot is in a large measure worthless to the masses, so long as it cannot be used to return one of themselves to Parliament. It is not enough to be an elector; a citizen must, in practice as well as theory, be eligible to public office. If he is to enter on the full inheritance of manhood, that has always been plain enough to the representatives of the classes, and therefore until recently the Liberal and Conservative politicians have combined to cheat the common people, and to render their gift of the franchise nugatory, by insisting that no one should become a member of the House of Commons unless he were rich enough to defray the heavy cost of an election, and to maintain himself at his own charge while fulfilling the functions of a legislator. At last, however, the Liberals, now that, thanks to the home rule question, they have got rid of the Whig Dukes and the other great land owners and plutocrats that used to weigh on them like an incubus, are at liberty to follow their natural instincts. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be supported by intelligent people. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be supported by intelligent people. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be supported by intelligent people. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be supported by intelligent people. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be supported by intelligent people. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be supported by intelligent people. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be supported by intelligent people. They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands of the workingman, and that he shall find it as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the humbler ones of an elector.

firmly and without a shadow of variation for the principle of the right of women to vote in all respects and under all circumstances on equal terms with men. If they are entitled to the suffrage by any measure, they are entitled to it by the measure. If the duty is imposed on them at all, it must be imposed exactly as it is laid on men, and to the same degree. No discrimination can be made.

Make that your issue, Miss ANTHONY, and stand or fall by it, refusing to accept compromise or any partial acknowledgment of the principle. As your right, fight for it to the end. You can tell the women of the State, in the language of Senator McMAHON, that if they demand this right to the suffrage, they will be entitled to it. Men are waiting for the demand to justify them in imposing the burden. The principle is worthy of respect, but such compromises provoke the contempt of men and women.

How is it, women of New York? Do you want to govern the State or not? That is the sole question, and it is a question whose decision must be rendered by the women themselves. Do you want to be enfranchised or do you prefer to remain disfranchised?

Better Put It On.
 Of the making of laws there would appear to be no end, and the resultless business of framing useless and unnecessary measures for the consideration of legislative bodies would appear to enlist diligent effort. A bill of more than the average degree of foolishness is one now pending in Albany for the creation of two additional parts of the Court of General Sessions, and for the election of a fifth Judge of that tribunal.

There are now three parts, or courts, of the General Sessions. There are four Judges. Accordingly, one of the Judges is, of necessity, always idle, and is unable to serve the city, which pays superfluously on this account \$10,000 a month. What the bill pending before the Legislature proposes is the creation of a fifth Judge, with the result that instead of one idle Judge there may be two. Such is the silliness of the British system, that the bill is supported by intelligent people, and that some undetermined time in the future, the new public building in Centre street is completed there will be no lack of court accommodations. If that be so, it is an excellent argument in favor of postponing the bill until that time. Its adoption now would add \$100,000 to the annual expenses of the city without any corresponding benefit.

Another pending bill proposes that henceforth the three Police Justices sitting in the Tombs as a Court of Special Sessions, for the trial of petty offenses, shall be empowered to impose penalties to try persons demanding their constitutional right of trial by jury. Against this proposition two serious objections exist. In the first place, Police Judges are, most of them, not lawyers, and while this does not deprive their public services of value, or their decisions of the force of fairness and common sense, it would unquestionably prejudice the rights of every defendant; for juries are obliged to accept as the law the instructions of the Judge or Judges, and to leave such power in the hands of lay Police Justices would be a novel and dangerous experiment in criminal cases. A second objection appears in the fact that Police Justices are appointed and not elected officers. An elective judiciary, chosen by the people, is the rule in this State, and all attempts to change it have been voted down. To submit the cases of accused persons to such a tribunal, and to compel them to surrender their rights to a jury tried in a competent court, regularized, would be contrary to sound policy.

A good course to pursue in regard to the affairs of the General Sessions Court would be to adopt the suggestion of three of the four Judges, and let well enough alone.

A Columbian Suggestion.
 We desire to call the attention of the Hon. JAMES MEANS, the founder of the Columbian, to the case of the Hon. MICHAEL DENNIS HARTER of Ohio. Mr. HARTER represents the Fifteenth Ohio district, the Cobden Club and the Reform Club, in the present Congress. He is an energetic and active person who imagines himself to be a Democrat. But his notion of Democracy is such as must make a Columbian rejoice. He believes that a Custom House is a pest house. He says that he will not vote for any citizen who is in favor of free silver coinage.

These are most encouraging Columbian signs. The only question remaining for Mr. MEANS to ask Mr. HARTER is this: "Are you for Chinese reform?" Our own impression is that Mr. HARTER is a Chinese reformer.

We suggest humbly, but not without a certain sense of merit, the following Columbian ticket, and we respectfully recommend it to Founder MEANS:

For President: GROVER CLEVELAND of No Man's Land.
 For Vice-President: MICHAEL DENNIS HARTER of the Cobden Club.
 Platform: Stuffing.

For a Congress bent on retrenchment in public expenditures a River and Harbor bill carrying nearly \$21,000,000 is rather astounding. Twenty years ago the introduction of such a bill would have brought a clamor of protest from the whole country. For the year ending June 30, 1871, the sum appropriated to rivers and harbors was \$3,445,000; for the year 1872 it was \$4,407,500; for 1873 it was \$5,388,000. For the year ending June 30, 1881, the amount was only \$8,079,500. Two years later Congress made its notorious raid on the Treasury by passing a River and Harbor bill of \$18,438,765. A storm of popular disapproval arose, and made itself felt in the autumn elections. Member after member who had supported that bill went down under public indignation, and at the following session no River and Harbor bill was enacted.

Now a new bill of \$21,000,000 to \$21,000,000 is drawn up by the River and Harbor Committee, and it is complementarily pointed out that this does not equal the record of the Billion Congress. It is a familiar experience, also, that such bills grow during their progress through the two Houses. The Senate has already passed special river bills involving millions, and altogether this looks like the rock on which the hitherto solid retrenchment policy of the Fifty-second Congress may make a bad break.

Among the multitude of home seekers there are thousands of Tennessee and Mississippi negroes who are as good a right as white people have to take part in the rush and get their share of the land.

The system of bonding immigrants, that is to say, admitting destitute aliens for wages, has been brought to an end, we presume, through the enforcement of the order for its prohibition issued by the Treasury Department. There is already evidence that in this way undesirable immigration will be kept out, even before Congress adopts Senator CHANDLER's bill on the subject. The immigration laws that we now possess have never been as strictly enforced in any past year as they are this year. The steamer passengers are inspected more closely than they have been in years, and those of them whom the Superintendent has the right to debar are sent back to the ports from which they sailed. For all that, we are greatly in need of a better method of regulating immigration than we now have.

Dr. BYRD, the well-known scholar and educator of Liberia, has said that he can visit his intellectual equals in England without being reminded of the fact that he is a negro. German newspapers have recently asserted that some negroes have been elected to the Reichstag simply because they are negroes; and they mention a recently deceased young man, known as JAMES GAMER, who was taken to Germany from the Guinea coast, and whose funeral in Berlin a few weeks ago was attended by many thousands, and in which the Democratic party was mentioned in connection with the choice of the Chicago Convention.

What constitutes the strength of Hill? In the first place, he has the vigorous, loyal, and untiring support of all the working Democrats in the State. No man since Tilden's time has had so much support from the masses of the people. His political party must depend in an arduous and momentous Presidential battle. There is not a town in the State, or a ward of a town, or a precinct of a ward in any town, in which David H. Hill has not enlisted in his support any number of devoted and experienced political workers who would go through fire and water, if need be, to serve the purposes of the Democracy with Hill as its standard bearer. This is an enormous advantage, particularly in this year.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE once said he had walked for weeks through a region in Africa where a lake ought to be, according to the maps. JAMES THOMSON reported when he returned to England a while ago that, if the maps were accurate, he had been sleeping in the middle of Lake Bangweulu, and now Mr. Palmer writes that there is something wrong with the whites mapped in the Gulf of Persia, on the northeast coast of Venezuela, for he has walked all over it, and is unable to find where it is detached from the mainland; all of which goes to show that the map of the world is not so accurate as we are led to believe.

THE IMMIGRANT BONDING SYSTEM.
 A Letter in Defense of It by an Eminent Lawyer.

To the Editor of the Sun:—Sir: Permit me to correct some of the statements contained in your article of Monday on the "Immigrant Bonding System."

No more important question is at present before the country than that which relates to the laws affecting immigration, and it is in the light of this question that the immigrant bonding system should be fully understood and fairly stated.

It is a mistake to say that the law in this respect is "in error in the assumption that 'many thousands of undesirable persons, who would be excluded from the country by the law, have been permitted to land here under that peculiar system, and that the exclusion of persons likely to become a public charge has been the result of the law.'"

A considerable proportion of the Russian immigrants who have lately arrived here have been expelled of their goods in part before they were allowed to land, and have been turned back with little or nothing left in tangible property on which to begin the world again. It is not their fault; it is the fault of the law, which certainly cannot be reckoned against them as a crime. Pauperism is a social evil, and the immigrant law measures are not intended to exclude persons likely to become a public charge. The law, such as that mentioned by the Attorney-General, and previously formulated by Secretary Seward, is a law of exclusion, and not a law of exclusion. The only person who has a right to complain of the exclusion is the person who is excluded, and not the person who is excluded. The law is a law of exclusion, and not a law of exclusion.

Hill Club No. 1 of California.
 From the Los Angeles Herald.

The following is the program of the Hill Club No. 1 of California, which was held at the Los Angeles Hotel, on Monday evening, March 27, 1892.

The program was as follows: First, a reading of the Declaration of Independence; second, a reading of the Constitution of the United States; third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; tenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eleventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twelfth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fourteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventeenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; nineteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twentieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; twenty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; thirty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fortieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; forty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fiftieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; fifty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; sixty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; seventy-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eightieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; eighty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; ninetieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundredth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and tenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eleventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twelfth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fourteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventeenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and nineteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twentieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and twenty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and thirty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fortieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and forty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fiftieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and fifty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and sixty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and seventy-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eightieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and eighty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and ninetieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundredth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and tenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eleventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twelfth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fourteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventeenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and nineteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twentieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and twenty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and thirty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fortieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and forty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fiftieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and fifty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and sixty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and seventy-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eightieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and eighty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and ninetieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundredth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and tenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eleventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twelfth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fourteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventeenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and nineteenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twentieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fortieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and forty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fiftieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixtieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventy-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eightieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and ninetieth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundredth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and first, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and second, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and third, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fourth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventh, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and ninth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and tenth, a reading of the Bill of Rights; one